ANDED, BLISTERED, BURNED

ed, Was the Animal Form of Rapist-Murderer-Savage-Fiendish Negro, Henry Smith.

CASIAN VENGEANCE FOR AFRICAN BARBARITY.

Heated White Sear the Flesh Until Scarred it Peels om the Bones---Inch by Inch From Feet to Eyes the Father of the Poor Innocent Babe Blisters That Carcass--- Tongue Burned Out, Eyes Blinded and Then Fire Does Its Work--All Orderly.

by Dowery, committed the crime | them to come ear-old child of Henry Vance. TORN AND MANGLED

used the people of this place to ms made in ever widening circles length he was found and capa Arkansas, brought back and toil at the hands of the people PENALTY AS AWFUL

seentative of The Gazette met rte having him in charge at Texand from his captors learned mlars of the arrest. A posse B. Sturgeon, county afterney, B. tax collector, Gilbert Owens, and Naby Robertson, colored, Washington, the county site of stall county, Ark., and there see the aid of officers and citizens to to county thoroughly. A party old J. L. White, H. B. Helman, Libertson, James T. Hicks and | Texarkana.

Tex. Feb. 1.—(Special.)—On circuit in ord Sinting to interference But the But the special floring dold them to come them to come STRAIGHTS.

and they would see them sales. rough. Meanwhile it was learned here that there was such a probability and a special with seventy-five men left here last pd a vigorous and exhaustive night for Texarkana to assist in bringing Smith back to the scene of his crime. They reached Texarkana at 4 this morning, and at 8 the Iron Mountain came on from Hope with Smith and the guard aboard. The Texas and Pacific. furnished a special coach for Smith and the people of Hope and Paris, who

and him in charge. SEVERAL THOUSAND PEOPLE Were swarming around the depot and absolutely refused to let the train pull out until Smith was shown. To satisfy them Smith was brought out, but some one in the crowd attempted to draw a pistol, it is presumed to shoot Smith, but he was covered in a moment and made to drop his weapon.

From Texarkana here at every station there was a repetition of the scene at

arms, and that the child went to sleep, too; that he rook the child by the limbs TORE THEM APART

and then outroped her, but what time of the night be did not remember. He was drinking, and had no clear recollection of the matter, nor was he certain that the child was dead when he conconled the body, though he thought that

find out whether any alarm had been made. Finding there had, he went to a bars where he worked and got un old but in place of the one left by the child's body, and at 8 o'clock caught an east bound Texas and Pacific freeight on which he rode six unless to Reno, telling the train men he was going out cotton pteking for George Reese. He stayed about Reno an hour and walked to Blossom, which he reached about 3 p. m., caught another freight which he left at Detroit and their walked down to the section house, where he cut some wood for his support. After supper he walked to Ragwell, teached there about midsight and went to sleep on the patterns. About 4 a. m. Saturday, he caught a freight and went to Clarkwillo, where he loafed around town until 4 p. in. but in place of the one left by the child's

and went to Clarksville, where he loaded around town until 4 p. in.

Saturday night the facts of the outrage had been telegraphed to the papers and descriptions of Sairth had been bulled that every telegraph office on his route, and while he was loading around the streets of Clarksville his crime was on every langue and armed men were starting housing on the search for him. He hought road from a cook at one of the housis, and about 4 p. m. got away on a freight which he left at DeKalb, getting off on the left hand side, and going to J. G. Allison's store, where he carried water for some bread and choese, and then say around the denor some and then sat around the depot, some-where on the freight. He had struck up where on the freight. He had struck up with a white man named Charley, who was from out West and hunting a job. Charley had a small Winchester rifle. They stayed at DeKalb about an hour, and about 8 p. m. left on a freight, which they left at New Boston and walked from there to T. C. junction, stopping on the way at a tie camp. The junction was reached at 11 o'clock Saturday light, where they stopped, making fires for the operator and doing some other work for the privilege of staying all night in the depat. They caught a freight at 3 a. m. Sunday and rode into Texarkana, where they stayed at the round house until morning, and Sunday round house until morning, and Sonday morning they left Texaricana on an Iron ing for some kinfolks, and then they writted on to Spreiniel's mill where Charley got a job. The mill was reached about 7 p. m. and after getting food from a mill hand be know, he guit the collection and analysis. from a finil hand be knew, he out the railroad, and starting at 5 o'clock, walked to Washington, following the old
Washington and Fulion state road, and
arrived in Washington about midnight
Sunday indit, stopped at the depot and
made fires for the operator, and while he
was here the operator was receiving and
forwarding his desciption.

Leaving Washington Monday morning
at daylight he went to Ozan, where he

have done that thing. We have not were interly powerless to save Smith, have done that thing. We have not disceived or misled you; we are not oflivers, but edizens only, we have no authority to held this prisoner against you
or any one, and shall make no effort to
do so. As edizens, we merely wish to
surrender the prisoner. We leave to
you to do what is right. Whatever is
done, let it be done, as the people of
Lamar county have done everything,
ORDERELY OFFICE AND PLACE. ORDERLY, QUIETLY AND PEACE-ABLY.

DURING THE OUTRAGE.

He slept on the ground until 5 n. m.,
Friday, and then went to his wife's to good and true men. This is all we can

Prior to the arrival of the train on

HON. J. C. HODGES. made a short address, saying that the people of Lamar county and their neigh-bors had assembled to discharge one of the most estemn duties ever executed by a people, whether in their own might or by the arm of the law. Here the people, horrided at a crime so attractors that hu-

COULD HARDLY CONCEIVE its enormity, and only the most depraved could have executed it, and resolved upon shment commensurate to the of-They had garbered not by stealth,

NOT BY NIGHT. but in open day they had set aside the law of the statute, and in the execution of their decree should preserve that order-ly, quiet and decorous attitude due them-selves and the occasion."

orives and the occasion."

On a large cotton float a box had been placed and on top of that a chair. Here Smith was placed and securely bound. Then surrounded by armest men to prevent any outburst from individuals he was driven slowly to the public square, around it and out to the place of death.

THOUSANDS FOLLOWED the doomed man in his tide of despair, and the streets were lived with other thousands watching it pass. It was soleum, as befitted a correge of the

LIMP AND QUIVERING in his terror, his face drawn down and distorted and ushen with the agony of thought and the horror of his impending down, the figure of Henry Smith was an awful sight. But at any thought of pity agrees a vision of

THAT INNOCENT CHILD, that torn and outraged form that he

had wrought.

Out on the bare prairie, where stood scattering bols d' are shrubs, the scatfold had been built. Four uprights supported but fest above ground a tenefoot square railed in except on the south side, where a stair ascended. In its center a strong post was set and braced on either side. As the wagon approached

HENRY VANCE, THE PATRICK of Smith's victim, appeared on the plat-form and asked the grawd, now densely packed, for hundreds of yards away, and numbering 10,000 people, to be quiet, that he wanted for a while to get HIS VENGEANCE.

and then he would turn him over to any one that wanted him. Here came the wegon and Smith was carried upon the platform and stripped to the waist and

AGAINST THE STAKE His legs and body were securely corded to it and he was delivered over

TO VANCE'S YENGEANCE. and to explate his crime. A timer's fur-nace was brought on fifted with

TRONS HEATED WHITE. Taking one. Vance thrust it under first one and then the other side of his vic-tim's feet, who, helpless writhed as the

SCARRED AND PEELED rom the bones. Slowly, inch by Inch, in his legs the iron was drawn and relrawn, only the nervous jerky twist of the muscles showing the agony being lo-duced. When his body was reached and the iron was pressed to the most tender part of his body he broke allence for he first time, and a prolonged

SCREAM OF AGONY. rent the air. Slowly across and around the body, slowly upward traced the irous. The witherest, scarred flesh mari-ing the progress of the awful punishment. By turns Smith serentied, prayed, begged and cursed his turnestors. When his

HIS TONGUE WAS SILENCED by fire and thenceforth he only meaned or gave a cry that echood over the prairie like the wall of a wild animal.

EYES WERE PUT OUT, not a finger-breadth of his body being unscathed. His executioners gave way. They were Vance, his brother-in-law, and Vance's son, a boy of 15 years of age. When they gave over punishing Smith they left the platform. mith and the clothing about his lower

SATURATED WITH OIL, as was the platform, the space beneath was filled with combastibles and the whole was saturated with oil, and fire shaultaneously set to his feet and the stacks below. The cold sleeting rain had been falling since boon. Silhouted because the desired the stacks. against the dark leaden sky the platform leoned bare and gaunt and above it, with head dropped on his breast, black-ened and scorehed, was the body, and so still was it that all believed him

THE PLAMES CRAWLED up his limbs and wrapped him in their bluish veil. A moment they burned so, then a shudder shock him, the head abowly raised, and a broken, quavoring cry broke the breathless silence, and was echoed back by shours and cries from the more thoughtless below. Then the cords binding the arms burned and he raised the crisped and

BLACKENED STUMPS o wipe the sightless sockets of his eyes, Then burned the cords about his whist Then burned the cords about his whist and he toppied forward upon the platform and lay there writhing and quivering in the groedy fishes that thrust through the crevices. One foot was still fast and held him on the bod of flame.

With one supreme effort, the body still animated by the supreme desire of escape, rolled over

ON ITS FACE, rose upon its arms, reached up and cought the railing and with convulsive effort tore the bound ler loose, and stood realing on the stumps of its feet, raised itself nearly epright against the railing, and then dropped string upon the burning platform, its head and areas lying upon the railing and the legs danging over the edge, and there hang a moment pe though this had nearly exhausted its

Ittle strength.

Then as the flames swirled around him, by another effort he slipped over the slige and fell to the ground. It lay still, but was thrust into the mass of fire hencath the scaffold from which it came in a few minutes crawling out, only to be thrust back again, and the debris of the fire piled on top.

SO DID DEATH COME

SO DID DEATH COME to Henry Smith. Every scrap of his clothing was eagerly sought for by relichmeters, and when the flames had at length died away the charred fragments of his bones were

and wisely devoted all their energies to preserving order and electing any disposition on the part of others to take advantage of the excitement.

All saloons voluntarily closed vester-day ovening and remained closed until

tonight.
The crowd here was enormous. Every freight and passenger train coming in was crowed. Sherman, Denison, Dallas, McKinney, every North Texas town in reach of here was represented and many came in too late to see the execution,

came in too late to see the execution, but simply to view the place.

Smith asked that copies of the papers, with an account of his fate, be sent to his mother, Nancy Johnson, at Nashville, Ark., and that his body be buried.

Smith was been at Lattle Rock, he came to Texas seven years ago and has lived the last five in Paris, where he has been noted as a turbulent, drinking character.

character.

About five years ago the body of a girl 10 or 12 years old was found dead in an altey in Sherman and Smith, who was there was suspected of the crimae, though when asked about it yesterday he protested his innocence, and is probably entitled to bolief, as there was no motive for concealment.

His crime was supparabled, his purpose.

His crime was unparalelled, his pun-ishment unequalied, both are of the past and the action of those who saw the results of his deed are not measurable by ordinary stanlards.

REWARDS FOR SMITH

Paris, Tex. Fob. 1. (Special.)—A telegram was received here yesterday from Governor Hoge offering a seward of \$200 for the arrest of Honey Smith and his delivery in the Lamar county full. The reward of \$500 offered by the city of Paris for his body will be paid to morrow to the party who captured him.

DALLAS WILD.

DALLAS WILD.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—
Dallas has been wild with excitement all
dux over the capture of Henry Smith,
the Paris rape fiend. When the news
came that he had been executed by five,
there was general approval. Some few
thought burning a trifle barbarie, but the
great majority declared that buring at
the stake was too good for the atrocious
murderer of little Myrtle Vance,

AT TEXARKANA.

Texarkana, Tex., Feb. 1.—(Special.)— The negro, Henry Smith, who murdered Syear-old Myrile Vance, was brought through here by his captors on route to

Paris, this morning.

At least 2000 people surrounded the train at the depot, and when they saw the criminal they went wild with excitement and shouted themselves hourse. About 100 men went from here to Paris to attend the execution. The action of the Paris people in burning the culprit settling with him for his

GOVERNOR HOGG'S TELEGRAMS. Austin, Tex., Feb. I.—(Special.)—
There is great excitement here over
the reports of the burning of Henry
Smith at Paris today. There is much
discussion here over the affair, and much
regret that the name of Texas should
again be black-coard with the recital of
such an atrocity. Although few man
have any natural sympathy for the man
murdered, but few can condend the manner of his execution.

munity and the state. J. S. HOGG.

This one went to both the sheriffs of Bowie and Lamar counties: "Use all lawful means to see that Houry Smith is protected from mob vio-lence and is brought to trial for his crims before lawful authority. Moles must not

the permitted to try prisoners in Texas.

"(Signed) J. S. HOGG."

In response to these the following telegrams were received at about 1 a clock:

"I am beloiess. Have no support. 1 am beloless. Have no support. D. S. HAMMOND, Shoriff.

"Officers are hotpless. An enraged public stands waiting for the prisoner who is expected at 1 o'clock.

"E. A. M'LEWISTON,

"Ass't County Arry,"

New orders were issued at about 1

New orders were plants of clock as follows:
"To the Sheriff of Lamar County,
"If you need telp call for it. By all means protect the malesty of the law and the honor of Texas and your people from committing murder.
"I S. HOGG." "To the Assistant County Attorney of

"To the Assistant Lamor County:
"Wire those in charge of the prisoner not to bring him to Paris. Guard him safely and use every effort to prevent the mab from reaching him.
"J. S. HOGG."

At 2:55 the following was received: "Paris Henry Smith has arrived and is in charge of from 5000 to 10,000 en-raged citizens. I am atterly helpless to

"D, S. HAMMOND.

At 4 o'clock a final message was received by the governor:
"All is over: death by hot from torture-

diabolical affair. "E. A. M'LEWISTON.

the gulify parties may be prosecuted.

J. S. HOGG."

AT WEATHERFORD.

Wentherford, Tex., Feb. 1.—(Special.)
—Cold wenther is holding the boards for
one night at least. It is so cold that bill
collectors and those running around to

pay their accounts (not numerous, how-ever,) are not doing the subject half jus-tice. A snow covers the ground, and more is slowly falling. Mother Earth will soon wear a pure white robe. AT ALBANY.

Albany, Tex., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The thermometer dropped form 77 to 10 in a short time this morning, and it has been snowing and sleeting all day, with prospects for a continuance through the night. The thermometer now registers 5 above. Many cattle will die should the spell bald out purch langer.

AT AUSTIN.

Claims of the Panhandle Set Forth by Judge Browning

AS TO THE TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

A Bill to Be Introduced Providing for a Whipping Post.

A Hot Contest in the Senate-Hawkins' Resolution in Regard to the Annexation of Hawaii-Work in the Committees. The Cain Caso Settled.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Eyer since the Democratic party came into power in Texas the Galveston News has been a creating raven on the outer edge of the window sill. Its predictions of evil to come have been as frequent as of evil to come have been as frequent as the recurrence of the biennial sessions of the legislature. The peculiar hotby of the erochety old dame is a pretended fear that the Democratic party is going to send the state to the financial bow-wows. I has seen as many debricants to be as Falstaff saw of men in buckram. Everybody who is familiar with the politics of that time will remember that it almost larest with delight at the prospect of a debricacy lowards the chose of Ireland's first term. It is not surprising that it should take up the old song again. The wish is father of its thought, and the desire to help to swell the discordant notes of the Third party is, apparently, the guiding motive swell the discordant notes of the Third party is, supercently, the guiding motive of The News just now. Yesterday is figured out a deficiency for the next two years of \$2.441.409. Why it suppost at \$2,000.000 and a high more is incomprehensible. It would, by its process of revisioning, have been just as easy to have turned out \$5,000.000 on the wrong side of the ledger. Here are typical Bustrations taken from its calculation. For convict farms, \$300.000.

The proposal of those who favor the exampsion of the convict farms system is for the perminent school fund to lend the money to the state to make the purchases, hence this, if adopted, could not figure as an item in a deficiency. For re-survey of school lands, \$25,000. The state has already established as many as three limits on some of these fire larties. If there is one thing the state needs less than another it is further completelless of has address.

ther complication of boundaries. Deficiencies, \$305,000.

any cosets the shoringe of others. The calculation, it must be remembered, is based an the estimates submitted by the heads of the various instituteus. If the parties of the state must come to look upon the university with eyes as friendly to the highest attainments possible to be a deflar short in any appropriation. It is the legislative process of scaling down the estimates which predices deficiencies. It is understood, of course, that a deficiency such as is for ourse, that a deficiency such as is re-

Sines Governor Roberts piled up a \$2,000,000 general revenue surplus in the treasury, the prevailing idea has been that the state should stop that sort of financiering; that the peoples' money should be in their pockets rather thin in the state's vanis at Austin. For that reason the effort has been to figure closely and to collect no more than has been by and to collect no more than has been ctually needed to defray the expenses of

The most pertinent flaures in connection with a study of the flauretail proless are the net results of last year

On the 31st of August, 1801, there was a balance to the credit of general revenue of \$1,207,000. On August 31, revenue of \$1,207,000. On August 31, 1892, this had been reduced to \$450,000, round figures being given in both instances. The reduction of the buleine was \$757,000. During the year extraordinary expenses were incurred as follows: Asylum additions, \$217,000; state bonds redeemed, \$250,000; advertising constitutional amendments, \$29,000; scalp law appropriations, \$50,000. Total, \$517,000. Hence, the net difference between the current expenses last year and the current receipts was \$220,000-being in favor of the expenses.

The tax rate last year was 16 2-3 cents on \$100, and the state is now operating under a 15 cout tax with the property assessment about the same. On account of this reduction in rate of 1 2-3 cents on \$100, the state revenue loss will be \$135,000. This added to the loss in the revenue balance (\$220,000), gives \$3550,000, as the additional amount the state must provide for to prevent any further diminution of its revenue bal-ance of \$450,000 on the first of last September. The house revenue and taxa tion committee thinks it can rules \$250. "Assistant County Attorney."
In response to this the following order was sent to the county attorney of Lamar county:
"Do your whole duty and presecute every person engaged in the reported lynching of one Henry Smith at Paris. By all means preserve the names of the offenders and witnesses to the end that the guilty parties may be presecuted.

The governor was very indignast over the affair, and said that if he could only have heard of the matter yesterday it would have been prevented. He says that more harm vis done to the public original atrocity. That it has been proved to do no good, and that the name of the law abiding spirit of the state is made to suffer, to no good cud,

There is much condemnation in store for the public officers who knowingly brought the prisoner to the mob when he could have been taken from the train for serious consideration, whether these should be stinted by a penny wise and pound feelish policy, or whether they should be measured by a patriotic measure of the state.

E. G. S.

THE UNIVERSITY

Austin, Tex., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The early settlers of Texas had no stinted uctions of the future of the state university for which they provided in the organic law. The first appropriation in its favor was of the forty acres of land its favor was of the forty series of land which now constitutes its site, and at the same session of the congress of the republic (1839) a law was passed authorizing the survey of fifty leagues of land, about 200,000 acres, which was its first endowment. The lands (218,090, acres, to be exact,) selected under this act, were situate for the most part, in Cooke, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt, Coilin, Lamar, McLeonan, Shackelford and Callahan counties. The greater part of the lands have been sold, and the proceeds invested

1858. That appropriated to the university, in addition to \$100,000 in each ousteeth of all the lands reserved to the state under subsidy locations. This generous provision which was specially deerons provision which was specially declared to be made in execution of the design of the fathers, was repealed and repudlated by the constitution adopted in 1870, which in this, as in other respects, contrasts unfavorably with the breadminded and progressive principles upon which the Reombile of Texas was founded. The university would have received under the law creating it about four million acres of land, much of it of the choicest character, and its permanent fund would in the fullness of time have reached the munificant sum of six or eight millions of dollars. In lieu of this princely endowment, the constitution of 1876 set apart 1,000,000 acres of land for the university, which were located in Tom Green, Peece and Crockett counties. The legislature of 1883, in recognition of this act of injustice appropriated to the this act of injustice appropriated to the university another million acros, which were located in Tom Green, Andrews, Martin and El Paso countles. Thus the university has received in all from the state 2,218,000 acres, the greater part of state 2,218,000 acres, the greater part of which is situate in what is still an underelogied district and is yet unsold. There are 685,280 acres of these lands now under lease at 3 cents per acre, producing an income from this source of \$20,558,40, a sum whose smallness suggests that the original landed donation was none too large if the intention was that the university should utimately be wholly maintained out of its own fund. To sum up: The university new owns about 2,000,000 acres of land in the ex-

To sum up: The university now owns about 2,000,000 acres of land is the extreme western part of the state, of which a little more than one-fourth is productive of revenue, and that rields only it cents an acre, \$11,714 in land noises of which \$12,990 hear 10 per cent interest, and \$571,440 of state bonds, yielding an anomal interest of \$34,368.

Such is the financial condition of the institution whose foundation was the ambitton to found "a university of the first class." What it costs to maintain a university of the first class is indicated

university of the first class is indicate by this comparative exponses of several of that grade:

NAME	Income.	No. of In- structors.	No. of Studenta,
Union tracypity University of Value University of C J. University of C	8:01,000 117,260 000,007 004,290 247,205 607,705 607,138 122,885 163,026 (7)	0.4 0.0 150 938 100 163 183 183 185 185 185 185 185	680 918 1,101 0,959 1,794 1,597 1,793 6,500 269

PANHANDLE CLAIMS.

regret that the name of Texas should again be kinchoned with the recital of such an atrocity. Although few men have any natural sympathy for the man murdered, but few can condone the man mer of his execution.

Upon the reading of the reports in the morning papers on the subject the following telegrams went from the executive office at 9 a.m.

To the County Attorney, Paris:

Your conduct in having Smith arrested deserves appeal commendation. See that he has a fair trial in the courts to the end that he may be legally punished. Take all stops necessary to protect him from violence. This is due to your continuity and the state.

PANHANDLE CLAIMS.

Austin, Tex. Feb. 1.—(Special.)—a Hon. J. N. Browning of the Panhandle is one of the late arrivals here. Having appropriated by the legislature, no mathematic many be on hand.

New institutions, \$375,000.

The News has made an extravagant estimate of the cost of every establishment preposed in a bill pending in the legislature, paying no more regard to the exist six districts at made. His idea is that one of the districts should begin with Montague and Jack counties and himstration and disturb the people who ministration and disturb the people who many not know this is the oldest of its continues and Mr. Browning that would have for its boundary a line running dust wont of the state. counties and Mr. Browning presents some taking arguments why it should be created. Said he to a Gazette represen-

some taking arguments why it should be created. Naid he to a Gazetto representative:

"There are pending in the court of civil appeals at Fort Worth from the pervitory suggested, 250 cases, of which eighty-one three bears appealed since the cognitization of the court on Oct. 1, 1892, At this ratio there would be appealed yearly 224 cases, taking ab account of the increase of population and business. It is the testimony of appellate judges, sustained by the record, that a court of three judges will decide about 300 cases a year. There can be no question that the district we of the Northwest desirate to be created would furnish a court with all it could do. The cames appealed from that section are usually of a complicated fature, involving questions relative to land titles, oftentines such as have more been passed upon, and consume more time thus those from older districts, and the percentage of appeals is greater. We know that we have business for a court and feel that we should have one. Our section pays more taxes to the state in proportion to what it receives from the state than any other. Surely we are estimated to have a speedy trial of litigation arising there. Vernon, which is a cantral point in this territory and a thriving town, has made a liberal offer for the court, undertaking to fornish quarriers for it, and a library. The county of Wilbarger, new as it is, has taxable values of over 5,000,000—so you see how we are growing. The state should take cognizance of our growing needs in this as in other respects. It is to the Northwest it tooks for the development of its school find possessions into a revenue producing quantity. For that reason, as well as on account of the matics of our claims, it should furnish us the natvantages which assist in development." tages which assist in development.

STATE AFFAIRS. Austin, Tex., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The committee on state affairs held a meeting this afternoon and considered Sonator McCambs bill to authorize the commissioner of agriculture to exhibit at the Warld's fair at Chicago the collection of agricultural, mineral and other specimens of products of Texas in said office on that may be contributed to the saits for that purpose; to authorize the commissioner to appear with the concurrences of the governor a commissioner who may for that purpose; to authorize the cammissioner to appoint with the concurrences
of the governor a commissioner who may
with his approval appoint all derical
and other help necessary to transport
said exhibit to and from Chicago and
care for the same, and to appropriate
\$100.060. The bill provides a satary of
\$2000 per annua for the commissioner
and \$1500 each for the clerks, and the
appointment with out pay of twenty
honorary commissioners. The committee decided to report the bill favorably.
Three of the committee voted against so
reporting, but they only objected to the
amount. The bill will pass the senate.

The state committee on education this
afternoon considered the Douglas bill
to repeal the act transferring annually
1 per cent of the permanent school fund
to the available school fund. The bill
induced an animated discussion and was
supported by Senators Douglas and Goss,
while Senators Jester, Boren, Dean and
Bowser opposed it. It was decided to
report the bill unfavorably, but a mine
ority report will be submitted.

OF INTEREST TO LAWYERS.

which now constitutes he site, and at the same session of the congress of the republic (1838) a law was passed authorizing the survey of fifty leagues of land, about 200,000 acres, which was its first endowment. The lands (218,080, neros, to be exact,) selected under this act, were situate for the most part, in Choke, Fannin, Grayson, Hant, Cottin, Lamar, McLeonan, Shackelford and Callahan counties. The greater part of the lands have been sold, and the proceeds invested in bonds.

The most important endowment of the university was made in the act establishing it which was passed Feb. 11, OF INTEREST TO LAWYERS.

Robertson, colored, went to Qran, all station on the Nushville and tap and learned that Smith had seen there. From Ozan they to Crow and learned that was knocking around there, not as any efforts at concenhment, and down at a spring getting a drink.

quickly walked down to the place saw Smith on his hands and knees ing out of the branch. When he ed up five guns covered him and in sent he was handcuffed. Smith was much surprised at being arrested. neisted he had done nothing. This iterated to all attempts to get him fifes. His protestations were little as Naby Roberts, the colored ber of the posse, was from here, then Smith was the man wanted. en asked why he left Paris so sudy, he said he did not know, but supd it was some fool notion that struck

e capture was made about noon yesay and the party went back to Ozan ant telegrams as published this dag, and then proceeded to Hope, function of the tap road with the Momnain. Here it was reported the party would have trouble on ding Paris with the prisoner as the party were inclined to make a

who had done so horrible a deed, and for landreds who wished to come on to Paris to see the execution could not find

SCENE OF THE EXECUTION

BUPPUSS.

room on the train. A representative of The Gazette accompanied the party which left here last night, and on the way back talked to Smith about his crime and his experiences in escaping. For quite a while Smith, who had been apprised of the crime charged to him, persisted in detrying all knowlede of it. He was told it was useless to make any statement

BUT THE TRUTH.

That his crime was known and he was known to be the man. That his doom was fixed, and only his presence at Paris was awaited for his execution. He was told what manner of death awaited him. Not until DeKalb was reached did be seem to realize that he was in the shadow of death, and then he began to beg un officer on the train to save him. was told that if every officer in Texas if present could not save him, that all the officers on the train could do was to bring him to Paris, and that they were powerless even to take him anywhere

eise. Finally That he had committed the outrage, but at other points who did not under- how, he had only a confused recollection. the situation here were afruid He stated that when he went into the the next be dealt with summarily, woods he had down and went

Hundreds gathered to see the man chapped some wood and tapped a till who had done so horrible a deed, and for his breakfast. After sinying in Ozan a while he went to Clew Monday evening and was arrested the next day and carried to Hope.

> A LONG TIME HE PLEAD that he be punished by some other means than death, but if he had to die then, he begged that he might be shot, but he did not want Vance to do the shooting: pre-ferred that Mayor Cate or Marshal Shanklin should be his executioner. When finally it was told him that he had to come to Paris and die a denth of torture

BEGGED AND PRAYED to be shot, and then begged that they would let him kill himself. When all of terror and despair and when at last the long train pulled into the depot,

HOUSE TOPS AND CARS and every vacant place as far as the eye could reach was a secthing mass of

from the car to the wagon which had been prepared for him.

There was some delay when the train came in about bringing him out and the crowd became restless over it. To allay thein Hon. H. B. Birmingham, who was with the party on the train, made them a brief speech. He said:

Edlaw situates. These bears. HAD TO BE CARRIED

HE ACKNOWLEDGED

at he had committed the outrage, but at he had committed the outrage, but we had only a confused recollection. It is the had only a confused recollection of his bones were at the had down and went of the had down and went at the had down and went at the prisoner was protected and see that the prisoner was protected and carried away.

There has been not the slightest discorder or disturbance in the last twenty of those Columbian stamps. Sallivan of those Columbian stamps. Sallivan four hours. The officers knew they bits.

people, he was so collapsed and helpless